TILTON-BEECHER SCANDAL.

CONTINUATION OF EVARTS' SPEECH.

FOWERFUL DISSECTION OF THE EVIDENCE

PEEP INTO THE SPRINGS OF HUMAN ACTION.

The Arts of Tilton and Moulton Painted.

Treacheries of Memory-Eloquent and Humorous Comments upon the Manner and Matter of the Different Witnesses, and the Relevancy of the Testimony, &c., &c.

New York, May 28 .- Mr. Evarts continued his ddress on the opening of the Tilton-Beacher trial to-day. He said he was asking the jury's attention to what the law required as legal cer-tainty on questions of this criminal having an influence on the happiness of others. There were some relations between Beecher and Tilton which were a part of the case. These relations partock of nature; those which should exist between the elergyman and his parishoner. The number of visits during the many years of confessed intimacy were limited to but one in five or six weeks. In regard to any visits of Mrs. Tilton to Beecher there was no evidence of any at all. Counsel's learned friends never asked Beecher if he saw her at his house, and there was no evidence that Beecher saw her there. Beyond this what were

and what were the corrupting influences that this visitor used? Why they ranged from books to flowers sent to the chamber of a woman in confinement—flowers sent to a lady in her own house—flowers whose perfume delighted every person in the house. I do not thick, said Mr. Evarts, that you will find that the flowers, given in full an open form, in which the evidence has shown, will tend in any way to affect your judgme. * Counsel then said he would call the jury: _:tention to the want of affirmative fact of the want of any direct evidence bearing on the criminality of these two persons.

He then commented on Judson's testimony in relation to having lunch with Tillon at Delmonico's, when the latter stated he had lost all faith in man in reply to Judson, who spoken of stories

it in man in roply to Judson, who spoken of stories toucking Beecher's sexual immortality. Judson went to Beecher and told him what Tuton said. Beecher ment to Tilton and called him to account,

HE DENIED IT AND ARROHMED IT.

Tilton then wrote two tetters—one to Beecher aid one to Judon—in the latter of which he said, "I thought you were my friend." "So lam, "returned Judson, "but I am also the friend of Beecher." Assassination carried on by means of calumny was a base and ignoble form of assassination It was full of cowardice and full of wicked results. It was for jury and counsel to protect men in the lower walks of life like themselves from such trumped-up charges like this. Calumny took its effect in a greater degree on those against whom it was almed if their lives and purposes were hidden and never came out until in cases like these. Counsel did not propose to enter into the character of Tilton and Moulton. People did not need to eat a whole loaf of bread to know that it was sour, but some people would HE DESIRD IT AND ARROUSED IT. People did not need to eat a whole loaf of bread to know that it was sour, but some people would eat on thinking sourness had not struck in.

But if a loaf of sour bread was taken into the stomach people would find how indigestible it was. Envy was the counter-passion of love in every sense. It finunts itself because of the success of others. It finds its occupation and work in the debasement of this prosperity. The andents had a stern maxim, "Envy and malice keep no holiday," and Tilton spent Ohristmas day in preparing the letter which he said was to strike to the heart of Beecher, having cautioned Mr. Judson never to speak to him again or be a friend to him any longer. Tilton wrote a letter to Mr. Beecher, speaking of the friendship between them since their boyhood, and declaring that the debt he CTilton) owed him he could never pay, dwelling on the hours they had spent together,

when pressed as to what were the stories of Reecher's immortality. There was something in this conversation that would lead the jury to form an estimate of this man's character. It showed them that when they were dealing with a particular line of conduct, if they could only got hold of a map of their character they could form an idea of which of these men were to be believed.

against a brick wall which was not there. There was an old motto, "Satisfy yourself that a man was false in one thing, and you could satisfy yourself that he was false in all." shown himself faire in everything, in written and open faisehood of confession. They were asked to believe that if in this web of faisehood, presented to them by the prosecution, there was one shadow of truth.

Mr. Evarts then read from Tilton's testimony with reference to Bowen telling him, in June, 1862, that Beecher had been guilty of acts of adultery which begun in Indianapolis and continued since. tinued since.

If Titton believed Bowen, said the counsel, the jury would see that Beecher and Mrs. Titton were under a pretty sharp observation. In the

DERCEBE DROVE MBS. TILTON OUT behind a team of horses, and, cailing for her again, Tilton was there and urged his wife to go driving with Beecher; and this was the second year after the offense was alleged to have been committed. Counsel then spoke of the contumely visited by both the English people and ourselves on the husband of an adultress. Under the old Roman law, prostitutes and people who pandered to the Hecnitous passions were severely punished, and if a husband took back and lived with a wife who had committed adultery, he was punished with the woman as being a panderer. Tilton, said councels, knew for years that Beecher was a dangerous mane visit the families of pure women. coursels, knew for years that Heecher was a dau-gerous man to visit the families of pure women, and yet he encouraged Beccher to visit his family and wife, and invited, may, almost forced him to do so, and there did not enter one thought of fear into Tilton's heart. It was contemptible to see the petty evidence that was offered in the case after Tilton had watched his wife for ten years, after the had been put on his guard by Bowen. Here the court took a recess.

Here the court took a recees.

APTER RECESS

Mr. Evarts said a witness had been brought forward—Katte Michonaid, the old family half-sorward. Hatte Michonaid, the old family half-sorward, half-friend, and who occupied Tilton's house now—devoted to his children and wife, but no doubt belonging to the father's side of the house, and she sided with him now. The jury were to judge of the facts in this case. These men, iff. I seecher and Mr. Tilton, and this woman, Mrs. Tilton, were to be judged of as men and women of our day and of ear life, so far as their relations went. When their characters were to be considered, they were to be considered, they were to be considered fairly, but they must be judged as men and women. Mr. Beecher, said counsel, came to the stand to confront an array of lies, but they were not too many for a true man to confront and overcome. He dwelled on the testimony given to show that Tilton had marched in the Communist procession, and the evidence given by the chief marshai of the procession that when he turned around he could see Tilton, Andrews and the two Woodhalls at one glance. Counsel was disposed to doubt this fact. Mr. Evarts said

were as likely to happen to winesses on one side of the cause as on the other, and among intelli-gent witnesses as well as conscientious. The theory of the plaintiff was that up to the breaking gent witnesses as well as conscientious. The theory of the plaintiff was that up to the breaking out of differences between him and Beecher his wife and he held such relations to one another and family as to convey the impression of an ideal happy home; that the only ruptures and discords came from the seducer and through his debauch. In connection with these disasters it became suitable, in connection with the good name of his wife and the fair fame of his children, that he should come into friendship with Beecher to prevent a rupture between Beecher and Bowen, and to prevent the disgrace becoming public through that source.

Then there came to be a necessity of suppressing any hostile promulgation of this secret on the part of some interests looking to the public good, and a prolonged and intricate series of efforts and faiseboods to keep the secret that had thus been communicated, and had had run down the streats like water. This prospect failed, and in 1872 came the outburst of the Woodhulf-Clasin publication Suppression, as it approached success, again met with defeat. This forced Mr. Titton to give up the

Then in the Bacen letter came the final promul-gation of the scandal; also, in the beld, irrespon-sible accusation in the public press after the church trial was ever through the characters statements of Moulton and Tilion. This was their theory: they thought that the heinousness of the charge, together with the selected writings of Beecher, would strike death into the mind of the public, and justice would demand a trial and an investigation. Mr. Beecher had stood a test that no man would care about standing. The general theory of the defendant's case was that the relations of Beecher and Mrs. Tilion were faithful, moral and true in Mr. Beecher's opinion, and wholly above suspicion. Both un-derstood the duty of avoiding being led into any-thing that was not acopen and as clear as the day, and their sentiments towards each other should be those that the best and most discrimi-

nating of persons could find no fault, with; then came a new assault on Mr. Beecher by Theodore Tilton through the letter brought by Mr. Bowen to him on the 26th of December, in which Mr. Tilton, with the air of an Emperor, demanded that Beecher quit further preaching, and leave Brooklyn. On the 20th of December Mr. Tilton opened to Mr. Beecher the grounds of complaint he had ign. Beecher the grounds of complaint he had against him, complaining that there had been bred in the affections of his wife a

bred in the affections of his wife a

STRONGER LOVE TOWARDS BERCHER

than himself. This lady, by some unbappy subordination to a wicked husband to make peace for
that husband, was led luto a confession. Owing
to the influences pressed on him of self-reproach
for the disasters caused to the family, Beacher
was led to concur in the duty of making a reparation in the fortunes of the broken family. There
was a suppression of these troubles of the family
from the public, and of his connection with them,
and so the policy of silence was adopted. The
efforts to secure an improvement, in Mr. Tilgon's
affairs by Mr. Beacher were all persectly honest
in their character. The evidence in the case
opened with the plaintiff's presentation of the
facts, and what could have been got over in a
short time took many weeks, involving an examhation of all these lines of conduct, which were
presented to the jury. Counsel never had given
any testimony reflecting on or appersing

MR. TILTON'S CHARACTER.

MR. TILTON'S CHARACTES

onleide the case. All the Conflict sydense went
to show the false peace which existed in this jampily and was not existed by any interference on the
part of Mr. Beccher. Ny evidence hat been given
at all relating to the question of damages. Lounsel Swelt on Tilton's relations with Mrs. Woodfull, and said that Tilton's statement, that they
were made for the sake of Mr. Beecher, was false.
In running over these lines of evidence (said the
counsel) there was necessarily exhibited a large
area of Mr. Tilton's conduct and his association
with certain ladies. Counsel had collected a
weight of damning evidence against Tilton's charneter and had placed it before the jury. Noloveletters had been offered or were pretended to have
been in existence as passing between

BEECHER AND MRS. TILTON

BEECHER AND MRS. TILTON BEFGHER AND MES. TILTON

to the date of December, 1870. Many of the
letters introduced into the trial had given rise to
vulgar expressions, which counsel was sure. Mr.
Tilton would never impute as coming from the
pure lips of Elizabeth Tilton. Builf there was in
these letters a coarse, loose, lewe exhalition from
her heart, what became of the honest testimony,
as counsel believed it to be, of after. Tilton What
became of this purity of mind and heart of Mrs.
Tilton, if these expressions thus used were coarse
and lewed?

what a terrible imputation on the plaintin is What a terrible imputation on the plaintil if he now presented the imputation of obscently and vulgarity on the innocent expressions of these letters delivered to the keeping of the mutual friend. There was another proposition which carried significance. There was no evidence coming into this cause that had not its origin long after alleged seduction and adultery had come to an end and long after both had been discovered. Not one word of evidence was produced out of the mouths of the many witnesses tending to show that

BEECHER HAD BETRAVED GUILT, RECOHER HAD BETRAVED GUILT, or a consciousness of guilt. Another extraordinary trait of this evidence was that it all came from the Moulton mansion, and more from the house of Beecher or Tilton. In the Moulton house was the hot bed in which this testimony had been raised. There was not a particle of the evidence which did not come from the Moulton household, and its head and the guest who often took his meals there, and who, in the language of Mrs. Morse, could not find in the broken household of Rrs. Tilton food to nourish his brow. Mr. Everts here stopped, as it was the nour for adjournment, and the court adjourned till Tuesday next.

QUEEEC, May 28.—The captains and crews of the Norwegian ships Aurora and Keingsverre arrived here to-day, both vessels having been abandoned in a sinking condition in consequence of collisions with an loeberg. PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—The Centennial Committee of the Connection Legislature arrived in this city this evening, accompanied by General Hawley, president of the United States Centennial Commission. To-morrow morning the committee will pay a visit to the Centennial

OTTAWA, May 28.—Shortly after the proroga-tion of parliament the Government formarded to the colonial secretary a memorial protesting against infractions of the articles of the Washing

has been received.

New York, May 28.—The jury rendered a verdict of guilty against James A. Duffy for attempting to shoot Deputy Comptroller Earle. A motion was made for a new triat. Lisale Sidenward, aged 20, who was shot in the head, April 19, by Jacob Southerman, a jealous lover, died to ence in this city. Southerman is under arres

RECORD OF FIRE. Wheeling, W. Va., May 28.—The Riverside nail plate mill and new nall factory was totally destroyed by fire to-night. The less will probably reach \$75,000, nearly all covered by insurance. reach \$10,000, hearly all covered by insurance.
CLEVELAND, May 28.—This evening the Northern Ohio Woolen Mills, on Pleasant street, caught fire by friction of machinery, and only a small portion of the building was saved. Loss estimated at \$62,000. Insured for \$20,000.

small portion of the building was saved. Loss estimated at \$67,000. Insured for \$20,000.

Tyrone, P.A., May 28.—The fire department of this town has been telegraphed for, as Phillipsburg is in great danger. The forests have been burning ever since the Oscoola conflagration, and the fire is approaching Phillipsburg rapidly.

St. JOHN'S, N. B. May 28.—Fire broke out at 11:30 a. m. in a barn near Keltie's brewery and spread very rapidly. It was checked on fiain street by the fire-herines and avacant lot, but almost everything between that and the water was burned out. The fire was got completely under control by 6 p. m. St. Luke's church, skuyeight houses and shops, a large number of out-buildings, and a ship on the stocks were destroyed. The loss amounts to \$250,000, about one-half of which is insured, principally in English offices. One bundred and forty families were rendered homeless. There were several accidents, but no loss of life.

nomeiess. There were several accidents, but no loss of life.

Workester, Mass., May 28.—The largest fire which has occurred in this city for twenty years broke out in the upholstery and furniture establishment of John B. Challar, in the large granite block on Main street, nearly opposite the City hall, owned by R. C. Taylor, and known as the Taylor building. The fire spread rapidly, and the building was almost entirely destroyed. It was built of stone, four stories in height, and surmounted by an immense Mansard roof, to which it owes its destruction. The loss is estimated at \$255,500; loss on building, \$100,000; insurance, \$255,500.

BOSTON, May 28.—Abraham Jackson, the sl-leged abeconding lawyer, was arraigned to-day no three counts—false pretences, forgery and em-berriement. He was ordered to give \$69,000 bail.

St. Louis, May 28.—The Ristori troups were cobbed of \$2,000 worth of diamonds, while en route here from Indianapolis. The colored porter of the sleeping-car was arrested and the diamends found in his possession. In his possession.

BRIDGETON, N. J., May 28.—In the case of Frans Xavier Schwarts, charged with the murder of John Obert, near Milwaukee, on the Tist of April, the jury at 4 o'clock this morning rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

Baltimore, May 28.—It is stated to night that the house of J. H. Cowman, 242 North Eutaw street, was robbed on Tuesday night last of a tin box containing bonds, bank stocks, certificates, &c., of the value of \$40,000, belonging to Mr. Cowman's mother-in-law, who had arrived from Gettysburg a short time previous.

Episcopal Convention. HALTIMORE, May 28 .- In the Episcopal conven tion to-night, the report of the committee on canons amending canon one, title B, was rejected.

and resolutions expressive of regret at the pre-sentations of Bishop Whittingham was adopted The Church of the Holy Communion, Washing-ten, was denied permission to organize. NEW ORLEANS, May 28 .- The presidents of the

banks and insurance companies and city bond-holders met in the city administration's office at the City Hall, last night, and adopted a resolu-tion approving the premium bond plan adopted by the city council. In an interview with a Times correspondent,

Gen. "Joe" Hooker is reported as giving the fol-lowing opinion of the Memoirs: "I have no obection in the world to stating to you briefly my opinions in regard to the extraordinary publica-tion of Gen. Sherman's "Memoirs." I think it is the first instance recorded where a commander easts aspersions in this manner on his whole comat the proper time. Indeed, my own command at the proper time. Indeed, my own command almost requires this of me, and I shall not shrink from the responsibility, no matter whether these signders emanate from the cammander of the aresy or any other functionary of the Government. I feel indignant at the desceration of the honored Thomas. Farragut, McPherson, and a host of others I might mention. I do not envy the man who had it in his nature to do so, as it seems Gen. Shorman had. His march to the sea, in my judgment, the not grower in magestand we. Farragut's conhad it in his nature to do so, as it seems Gen. Sherman had. His march to the sea, in my judament, is not properly understood yet. Farragut's conception and execution of the great capture of the Lower Mississippi had much more influence on the close of the war than anything that General Sherman's army did. But people must not be surprised at his 'slopping over,' for he has been doing, this all his life. This is enough, I trust, to give the people an index of my opinion of the 'Memorie' and their author. Apparently he is impatient for advancement, when, I think, he should be well estished with what he has already obtained. He made war like a brigand, while many other generals never forgot that they were making war on their own countrymen. General Grant learned the character of his lieutenant long before the war was ended, and now, if Shermans is ignored by the Administration, he can only thank himself for it. The march to the sea up to Atlanta was well done, but beyond that the enemy disappeared from before Sherman's army and followed, Thomas, who demolished them at Nashville. It is ridiculous to talk of Sherman's having ended the war, put up the price of gold, or taken Hiehmend. He had no more to do with any of these than the man in the moon. He did, however, leave a black streak in his rear, for which, no doubt, some of his countrymen justified him. I think, however, that it will, some ime or other, be considered diagraceful by the great Othristian world. When the press recovers from the shock it and the country received on the appearance of the 'Memorra,' I take it for granted that it will show less indulgence and leniency to ward the author than it has done thus far, it appears to have been appalled, like ail to there, by that it will show less indulgence and leniency ward the author than it has done thus far, appears to have been appalled, like all others, the magnitude of the outsage perpetrated those whom the nation honers as its best fenders, and who, being dead, are slient.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. DETAILS OF THE HOLYOKE CREMATION

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY VICTIMS.

LITERALLY SACRIFICED ON AN ALTAR.

YOUNG CHRISTIANS AT RICHMOND.

Bishop Whittingham Vindicated-The Church of the Holy Communion Denied Permission to Organize-Boynton's Great Feat-Visit of the King of Sweden to Germany, &c., &c.

THE HOLYOKE HOLOCAUST.

Appalling Scenes at the Burning Church-Incidents of Heroism in the Panic. SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 28.—Of course the intensest excitement prevailed last night in the streets of Holyoke, centreing opposite the church at which the fire occurred, and at various points to which the burned were carried. Wild efforts were made by people to rush pell-mell into the burning building to rescue their friends, and it was with difficulty they were kept back. This was particularly the case with parents who had on the first impulse rushed from the church to save their own lives, but suddenly remembered they had left their children behind to perish.
Actual personal violence had to be used in several cases to keep wemen back. All about the streets men, women and children were wandering pitcounly, inquiring if their friends had been saved. One woman was positive that her husband had perished, and could only be quieted by an assurance from a friend that he had just been walking with him.

an assurance from a friend that he had just been waiking with him.

ONE OF THE MOST TOUCHING CASHS

Was that of two little girls about twelve years of age, who rushed for the entrance of the building while the fire was at its height, thinking to find their father and mother, who were within. They could only be restrained by an efficer, who took them in his arms. Those engaged in pulling out bodies noticed that almost every woman had bracelets on her wrists, and had evidently worn their best for a special occasion. It is a disputed question whether both the front doors were available for escape. There are those who state positively that one of them was closed, and that it was impossible to open it on account of the crush. One man, it is asserted, went to the closed doer, and, flourishing a club, threatened violence to any one who came near, for order to get the crowd away, but without success. Others state as positively that both doors were open. The church society was established about seven years ago, and Father Dusfressi had been the only pastor. The parish included all the French Catholies, whose number is estimated from two thousand to twenty-five hundred persons.

THE CHURCH THE CHURCH
was erected in 1870, and its dimensions were about
100 by 60 feet. Two stories were built entirely of
pine, with galleries on the sides and north end
about 25 feet wide. There were two doors opened
into the vestibuie. At the mear end was another
door, by which a few persons escaped. Immediately after the breaking out of the fiames all
the occupants of the galleries rushed to the east
door, and crowded so that

THEY FELL UPON ONE ANOTHER and choked up the doorways, with their bodies piled in all ways seven or eight feet deep, and here most of the lives were lost. From this mass their Mullin rescued one young woman after tak-off two dead bodies from above her. It was almost impossible to face the finmes, and Chief Mullin and others had their clothes almost burned from them, and were badly burned themselves about the hands. In the rear of the church was the priests' residence, which was also destroyed. The walls were pulled down after the fire was nearly put out.

Gne woman jumped from the bighest window upon the front steps, breaking an arm, but she is not known to have been otherwise injured. A man with two children in his arms jumped from the window and escaped. One poor woman, enveloped in flames, shrieked out, "For God's sake save me," and she was dragged out by Mr. John Lynch. The latest dispatch to the Republican from Holyoke says it is not quite certain that sli the bodies have been taken irom the rulms. In the haste to get as many as possible from the building before it fell, many were taken out a short distance, and it is possible that a few more may be taken from the debris.

SEVENTY DEAD AND PORTY INJURED. SPENNTY DEAD AND FORTY INJURED.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 28, noon.—Bodies of fifty persons burned to death at Holyoke last night have been identified, in addition to the fitten or twenty whe were at once removed to their homes by their friends. Nearly seventy have died, and some forty more are more or less burned or otherwise injured. The hero of the disaster was Mr. Lynch, a brave fireman, who was the first to respond to the alarm. He describes the scene when he reached the burning church as appealing. Wedged tight and immovable in doorways was a dense mass of humanity from six to eight feet in height, none of them able ble in doorways was a dense mass of humanity from six to eight feet in height, none of them able to stand upright from the terrible pressure of the crowd behind, while upon and over them a sheet of fire rolled like a wave, streaming far out into the open air. Without a moment's pause to con-sider their danger, Lynch and Chief Engineer Mulien rushed into the fiames, spurred on by niteous cries of

"rote GOD's SAKE COME AND HELP US!"

and began pulling out bodies. A moment later and a well-directed hydrant stream from the Mt. Holyoke hose struck the brave rescuers and undoubtedly saved them from being burned alive. The first persons drawn out were burning, but they passed directly through the stream of water and the flames, which were devouring them, were extinguished. Some of the poor fellows fell fainting on the long flight of wooden steps leading down to the street, and a few were able to walk, though with considerable effort. By this time the entire fire department had arrived, and worked with such energy and will that when the fire was extinguished, the charred wooden walls of the structure were standing and were pulled down by the hook and laider mee in order that a search for bodies might be made. Only a very few moments comparatively alapsed after the water struck the building before the fire was out, but the destruction to life during that brief period of time was terrible. Some sprang from the gallery windows and were seriously injured, and one person appeared at the window completely wrapped in fiames, and after tottering there an instant fell to the ground dead and unrecognizable. Hundreds of men went to work as soon as the opportunity offered to search for the bodies, and a force of police was organized to keep back the large crowd which had gathered. "FOR GOD'S SAKE COME AND HELP US!"

THE WORK OF EXTRICATING THE BODIES THE WORK OF EXTRICATING THE BODIES was sad indeed, and the greater number of them were found in the fatal entryway, burned, some of them, to a crisp. The body of one woman was found in the seat she had occupied, her clothing entirely burned off. A fieshy woman, weighing some 180 pounds, was dragged screaming from the church and placed on the grass, white the flesh actually peeled off her back. In a moment she fell over dead. The scenes last hight and tecday in the school-house basement, where the bodies of the dead were carried, were

Stumps of limbs burned to a crisp protruded from under sheets, and as the face-cloth was lifted from the heads the scarred and blackened remains were disclosed. In some instances features were distorted, as though extreme agony had been suffered before death ensued. But many locked calm, as though smothered, yet they all were blackened with smoke. Some were burned beyond the possibility of identification, nothing remaining but the trunk of the body. A coroner's jury was summoned to-day, but the excitement continues so intense that it was judged best not to attempt the taking of evidence, and the faquest was adjourned till Monday.

As in many other New England manufacturing HEART-RENDING IN THE EXTREME.

ORIGIN OF THE CHURCH.

As in many other New England manufacturing towns, a considerable portion of the operatives is composed of French Canadians attracted by the better wages and more constant employment than is afforded in the British Provinces, and thither they are followed by their priests, who speak their language and keep them in the faith in which they were reared. Many of the Roman Catholic committees of New England owe their existence to this emigration from Oanada, and the disaster that has faiten on the Catholic church in Holyoke will doubtiess carry grief into many homes north of the St. Lawrence.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 23.—Louis, Desjerdin, 55 years old, whose wife and daughter were both burned to death, became insane to-day from grief, and cried continually in agonizing tones, "O. my Julie! my Julie!"

The Springfield Union publishes the following COMPLETE LIST OF RECOGNIEED DEAD:

The Springfield Union publishes the following Conflete List of Recognized Dead:
Justine Bressane, Issiah Mareau, Exida La France, Alphoneine Moreau, Aughter of Fabian Moreau: Fabian Moreau, about 60 years old; Mary Perry, 18 years; Adele La Chapelle, 16 years; Angeline, Tremont, 17 years; Salena La Plant, 18 years; Alphoneine Fontier, Benjamis Fontier, Boila Coache, 19 years; Mrs. Louis Despendin, 64 years; Adphoneine Fontier, Benjamis Fontier, Boila Coache, 19 years; Mrs. Louis Desperdin, 64 years; Ada Lavine, Fiamic Tatroult, 18 years; Hollene Blair, 20 years; Defina Cote, 22 years; Rosellie Lyassay, 54 years; Salena Ducette Joba Girard, 18 years; Tobien A. Pierre, Josephine Pouquin, 14 years; J. Batiste Lang. Wiene, 40 years; Unione Blocke, Phebe Briggs, 10 years; Joseph Mosiner, Armena Mariem Matida Boardman, aged 48; Morcentine Duiresse, Mary Pion, Antoine Oeler, 73 years; Jacob Terrior, 55 years; Mrs. Abram Ford, Victoria Botta, aged 11; Glara Ford, aged 61; Hermids Bojouri Matida Daigneur, aged 15; Ellem Blair, aged 20; Mrs. Jos. Daigneur, aged 15; Ellem Blair, aged 20; Mrs. Jos. Daigneur, aged 15; Ellem Roberts, aged 11; Mary Roberts, aged 11; Lauyand Mary Heick, Mary Venlan, Mrs. Jos. Briggs, Clariida La Chause. Missing or unrecognized—Mary Lacrosse, aged 2; Annie Lacrosse, aged 15; John Roberts, aged 11; Mrs. Arouis Daigneur and her daughter, 18 years old.

THE PATE OF AUMINIS MENIER

Irinity delices, historia, was dreamen last overing by the capalising of a shell.

Our aborighal brother from the far West is
gradually learning the ways of the world. Mr.

Spotted Tail, for instance, from somewhere out
in the scalping district, has found out to his sorrow some of the tricks of Newspape Row in
Washington, and yesterday took occasion to read
a mild lecture to sundry quill drivers of the
Capital It will not be strange if we shall next
hear of Mr. S. T. going up and down the Row
dealing out justice thereto after the frontier
fashien. If Haundell and Shaw do not less their
top-knots, it will be for unmentionable reasons.

Onto State Journal. THE PATE OF AMMINIA MINISM.

and her lover was a strange event of the fire. She was the organist for the evening in the absence of the regular one, and was cut off from escape when the ohurch was burned. Her lover escaped, but finding that she was still within

turned to rescue her, was overcome by the fixmes, and perished with her.

The latest revised figures of the Republican concerning the losses by the Holyoke disaster, give the dead as 71, fatally burned 22, and otherwise burned and wounded as 37, making a total of 120 victims of the catastrophe. Of the 71 dead 55 are females, and 16 males.

International Convention-Third Day. RICHMOND, May 28.—Devotional exercises occu-pied the early morning hours at Second Baptist church, which was attended by large and inter ested congregations.
At 10 o'clock President Hardie called the con-

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.

vention to order, and the proceedings opened with prayer by Rev. J. M. Butler, of Richmond. An announcement from the committee of enter-tainment, that there were still many homes for

tainment, that there were still many homes for delegates awaiting to extend Virginia hospitality to them, was read, with loud applause. A telegram was read from Selma, Ala., extending fraternal greeting.

The committee on credentials reported that three hundred and thirty-five delegates had been registered by them, but that there were many delegates in attendance who had failed to report. The topic, the work of the international convention in the West, South and Southwest, among the Germans and in other fields, was discussed by Messers. Ochhas Brainerd, of New York; L. W. Munhall, of Indians; Rev. Dr. Nast, of Christmali, Rev. M. Freund, of Rochester, and J. W. Wallace, of Georgia.

Georgia. A call of the associations for subscriptions in aid the work of the executive committee resulted is raising over \$2,000; the name of Miss M. C. Lea DATGREER OF THE LATE GENERAL R. E. LEE being announced as one of the subscribers in be haif of the Washington-Lee University Associa-tion, it was received with prolonged applause and the thanks of the convention returned by a

tion, it was reseived with prolonged appliance, and the thanks of the convention returned by a manimous, rising vote.

The report of the committee on the executive committee's report was submitteed. They express usanimous concurrence in the suggestions of the executive committee, and present resolutions and recommendations in furtherance thereof and otherwise. They recommend the following brethren now in Europe to be appointed delegates to the conference of the associations of all lands at Hamburg, Germany, in August next: W. B. Cullis, John Wannsmaser and P. P. Smith, of Philadelphia; J. H. Planton, W. E. Dodge, jr., W. F. Lee and John Field, of New York; Wm. Welch, St. John's; J. V. Farwell, Chicago; T. J. Claxton, Montreal; also, that the executive committee consists of nine resident members representing various sections of the country, and that the following members constitute that committee: C. Brainard, T. G. Vellow, jr., R. R. McBurney, E. A. Hutchings; B. C. Wetmore, Verramus Mores, W. E. Dodge, jr., Morris K. Jessup, all of New York etty; L. W. Munhall, of Indiana; S. A. Keene, Illinois; H. Thane Miller, Clincinnati F. H. Smith, Washington, D. C.; S. W. T. Hopper, Baltimore; W. P. Muroford, Virginia; J. Hardle, Alabama; J. S. McLean, Nova Scotia; T. J. Claxton, Montreal; J. McOormick, Harrisburg, Pa.; H. A. Porter, Pittsburg, Pa.; George E. Davis, Vermont; R. M. Sturgis, jr., Boston; R. K. Remington, Massachusetts. The committee also recommends that the resolution of last year, by which it was decided to have only blennial sensions of the international convention be reschaded. The report was adopted by a unsalmous vote.

rescinded. The report was adopted by a unant-mous rote. N. J., Chicago and Toronto were voted on for the place of heiding the rext annual convention. Toronto received the highest vote, which was afterwards made unanimous. Ad-journed till evening.

The Afternoon Session of the convention was mainly occupied in discussing the topic, "How can associations reach all classes of young men." W. R. Davenport, of Erie, opened the discussion as to the manner of reaching ratiroad employees, He was followed on the same subject by H. W. Stager and G. W. Cobb, of Cieveland; K. A. Burwell, of New York, and A. J. Dodamead, of South Carolina. The manner of reaching young men in colleges and educational institutions was ably discussed by Rev. J. L. M. Curry, B. D., of Richmond, and Mr. A. F. Hostetter, of Michigan University.

Telegrams were read from the General Assembly of the United Prebyberian Church, in session at Worcester, Obio; the American Phiblication Society, in convention at Philadelphia, and the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Baltimore, returning fraternal greetings. reaching ratifood employees. He was followed

AT THE NIGHT SESSION the church was crowded with a deeply-interested congregation. After devotional exercises, the president announced as the topic, "How can associations best reach young men of the commercial and artisan classes?" The discussion was opened by J. B. Morrell, of Halifax, N. S., who read an admirable paper on the subject. He was pease an admirable paper on the subject. He was followed by Morris K. Jessup, of New York, who made an excellent speech, full of facts and incidents. Meesrs. Burnell. of New York; Taylor, of Ill., and G. A. Hall, of Washington, also spoke on the subject. "How to reach the criminal classes?" was next announced, and Rev. G. A. Byerr, of Ohlo, made one of the ablest speeches of the convention, giving touching and interesting details of his work among convicts. He concluded with an eloquent and earnest appeal for work among the lowest classes of society. W. W. Smith, of Poughkeepste, gave an interesting statement of his work among the lower classes of boys. Adjourned until to-morrow at 10 a. m.

Lieutenant Governor Holt Caned. DETROIT, May 28.—On Monday, H. A. Holt, Lieutenant Governor of this Sate, was severely caned by Mr. Trott, a prominent citizen of Muske-gon, for an alleged insult offered to his (Trott's) wife. Mr. Holt publishes a card, reciting that wife. Mr. Holt publishes a card, recting that while standing in the doorway of his office talking with Mrs. Trott he leaned forward as if to kiss her, at the same time placing his hand upon her shoulder. She removed his hand and immediately left him. He regarded the matter at the time as a joke, and thought no more of it. Holt was considerably cut by the cane. Trott afterwards procured a pistol, and was with some difficulty restrained from shooting Holt.

The Black Hills.

OHAHA. May 28.—Information has been received from Fort Laramie that the Gordon Black Hills from Fort Laramie that the Gordon Black Hills outfit, which bluffed Captain Walker off and proceeded on their way, were captured by Colonel Anson Mills' command. The entire outfit, excepting enough provisions to last them till they reached Fort Randall, was destroyed. Gordon, the leader, is an route to Chayenne a prisoner. The remainder of the party are an route to Fort Randall, under escort of Captain Walker's command. Captain Walker has their arms and munitions. This is an evidence of the efficient watch-fulness of the military over the Black Hills com-

PHILADELPHIA, May 28 .- Pholan's billiard PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—Phelan's billiardroom, in this city, opened to-day by three short
and fine games between Maurice Daly and Albert
Garnier. A three-ball game of 150 points was
won by Daly; Garnier only reaching 42.
The second game was 200 points, which was
won by Garnier, who defeated Daly by but five
points. The third game, 300 points, American,
was won by Daly; Garnier 176. Garnier surprised those present by exhibiting some wonderful fancy shots.

CHICAGO, May 28.—A special dispatch from Ce-dar Rapids, Iowa, says Dr. J. H. Eccleston was

elected Episcopal bishop of Iowa to-day, on the sixteenth ballot, by one majority. Cable Flashes.

Cable Flashes.

London, May 28.—The Levant Heraid says a series of terrible earthquake shocks occurred at the beginning of May in the province of Boroussa, Asia Minor. Six hundred houses were destroyed. The accounts so far received show that 161 lives have been lost and 187 persons injured. The total number killed is still unknown.

Exelle, May 28.—The Governor of Westphalia has summoned the Bishop of Munster to resign his see.

London, May 29, 230 a, m.—At 1 o'clock this merning Boynton was three miles from Dover, He LONDON, May 29, 2:30 s, m.—At 1 o'clock this merning Boynton was three miles from Dover. He was in good condition, and showed no signs of fatigue. It is expected he will land about 3 a, m.

LONDON, May 29.—The revival services are almost continuous throughout the day and evening in the Haymarket Opera house, and the entusiasm is unabated. A considerable body of police is required to clear the way for each departing congregation through the crowds waiting for admission to the succeeding service.

Lord Augustus Hervey, member of the House of Commons for West Suffolk, is dead.

The strike in South Wales is ended, the men having agreed to a reduction of 132/ per cent. In their wages.

The Theatre Royal, at Leeds, was destroyed by fire last night.

Bealin, May 28.—The King and Queen of Sweden have arrived in this city on a visit to the Emperor. The North German Gazette says this visit has a political significance, and sees in it a manifestation of Sweden's support of the policy of the three Emperors.

LONDON, May 29, 5 a, m.—The Prefect of the Seine will shortly visit the Lord Mayor of London. Great festivities are contemplated. The chief municipal diguitaries of Europe and America will be invited to London on the occasion.

LONDON, May 29, 5 a, m.—Boynton encountered a contrary current near the English coast and

LONDON, May 23, 5 a.m.—Boynton encountered a contrary current near the English coast and drifted some distance to the northeast. A favor-able change was anticipated early in the more-

PERSONAL. PATTERSON, May 28.—Darius Wells, inventor f wood type for job printing, died to-day. The Prince of Wales, the Marquis of Tweedale and Gen. John Fitzgerald are gazetted as field marshals.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 22.—Mr. Maynard, the new American Minister to Turkey, has arrived in this city.

Secretary Bristow has left this city for Louisville, where he is to deliver an address before an accomplication and the secretary archives and the secretary archives and the secretary archives and the secretary archives and the secretary archives. wille, where he is to deliver an address before an agricultural society.

Mr. Theo. Gustefield. Boston, and Mr. Charles Durnham, agent of Dairy's Fifth avenue company, are at the Imperial.

H. G. Cameron, of the University crew of Trinity college, Hartford, was drewned last avening by the capelsing of a shell. CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

FEEDOM TO THE FORTUGUESE SLAVES,

EMANCIPATION TO BE COMPLETE IN 1873. Interesting Advices from Naval Stations.

CONDITION OF BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Judgments in the Court of Commis sioners of Alabama Claims-Inter-Oceanic Ship-Caral-Settlement of a Postal Account with France-Gen. Rufus Ingalls to be Acting Quarter-

master General, &c.

Abolition of Slavery in Poringal. Information has been received at the Depart ment of State of the passage, by acclamation, on the Kingdom of Portugal granting the uncon-ditional freedom of the remaining Portugal shaves, known as apprentices or freedomen. This act has not as yet been officially printed by the Government in the customaary form, but it has been since officially promulgated, and the following is a fair version of its language and objects: It provides that one year after the promulgation of this But the system of apprenticeship under the decree of the 25th of February, 1860, shall cease, and all persons apprenticed by its provisions are declared free. The act also provides for the manner in which freedmen who have no trade or business, or who cannot read or write, may be subjected to tutellage by the civil authorities, but that this right of tutelage shall-cease on the Sth of April, 1878. The labor of those under tutelage is declared free, and they are to be at liberty to make their own contracts, subject to the revision of the proper authority, such contracts to be in no case binding for mere than two years; the law also makes provision for rendering effective the liberty it concedes. Thus it will be seen the act in question puts an end to slavery forever in Portugal and her dependencies, and not only pro-claims the freedom of apprentices and abolition in the Portugal dominions of man's pretentions

now under tutelage is free, and that they are at liberty to make their own contracts, subject only to the revision of the proper authority. Whisky Seizures. The lasest report to the Internal Revenue Bu-reau of seisures made by its officials embraces stills, whisky, high wines, alcohol, etc., aggregate

to man, but declares that the labor of apprentices

New Uniforms of the Marines. The Secretary of the Navy has approved the report of the board of officers of the marine corps, appointed to revise the uniform of the corps. The new regulations will go into effout January 1, 1876, for the officers, and July 1, 1876, for all other officers of the corps.

Department of Justice. On the first of June the changes in the personnel of the Department of Justice, under the recent order reorganizing that Department, will be announced. It is also said that extensive changes of marshals in the South will be made during June. Pete McCartney.

Atterney General Pierrepont is not satisfied with the many escapes of Pete McCartney, and has requested to be informed by telegraph of all the facts connected with the escapes of this noto-rious driminal, so that the responsibility may rest when it belongs. Refining the Precious Metals-

Superintendent Rogers, of Philadelphia, who was sent to San Francisco recently to superin-tend the construction of the new refinery, an-nounces that that building will be completed and in readiness for refining operations in forty days, Not A Legal Holiday. The Postmaster General yesterday sent the following dispatch in response to the inquiry from

The Quartermaster General. General Rufus Ingalls, assistant quartermaster

General Rufus Ingalls, assistant quartermaster general, was yesterday detailed to act as quartermaster general during the absence of General Meiggs, who has been detailed for special service in inspecting and reporting upon the organization of foreign armies. General Meiggs will someieave for Europe, and will be absent for a year. Naval Examining Board. The board of naval efficers, consisting of Com-moderes J. W. A. Nicholson, C. H. P. Caldwell

and John C. Febiger, who have been in session at the Navy Department for some time past examin-ing officers for retirement and premetion, have taken a recess, and will reassemble some time next month. Lieut, Commander J. P. Robinson will be the first officer examined when the board Calculation of Invoices. The Secretary of the Treasury has requested the State Department to instruct United States

the State Department to instruct United States consular officers in Germany that German goods intended for shipment to the United States must be invoiced in German money, even though payment be made by sterling bill on London, the pound sterling paid being considered only as the equivalent of the quastity of German money which constitutes the purchase price.

The Sioux Chiefs. The Siour Chiefs.

The Indians are still resiting their grisvances. Red Cloud expected to have an interview with the President yesterday jafternoon at the Treasury Department, but other spublic business prevented the President from holding the council, and it was held with Assistant Secretary Cowen. The Indians made their usual complaints about bad flour, bad pork and bad white men. They have not arranged for a talk with Secretary Delianc about the Hack Hills, as they have not finished thinking.

Postal Account with France Some time previous to the late war a question

The Isthmus of Panama Ship Canal-Lientenants Frederick Collins, Joseph G. Eaton, J. T. Sullivan and S. O. Paine, members Eaton, J. T. Sullivan and S. O. Paine, members of the lathnus of Panama expedition for the purpose of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by the Napipi route, have reached this city. Their reports show that the work of locating the line of the canal in the Napipi and Dogando vaileys has occupied exactly one hundred days. The weather was favorable for the work, as the wet period had not ast in at the time of its commencement. There was, however, considerable sickness, and the men sanaged in laying out the route suffered greatly from fever, though in no cases did the sickness result fatally. By the Napipi route the Atrato river, on the Atlantic side, could be used for a distance of one hundred and sixty miles, being free from obstructions, except a bag at its mouth, having a depth of thirty feet its entire entrance. The distance from the Atrato to Chiri Chiri bay by the proposed route of the canal is twenty-nine miles, but from the beginning a feeder line was thought necessary to run to the Centa river, the next one south of the Napipi, and the two, it is believed, will give an ample supply of water to the canal. An official report of this survey will soon be made to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Revenues and Finances. retirement of \$987,700 from the available currency balance of the Treasury Department, the same being eighty per cent of additional circulation paid to banks during this month. Until further retirements are ordered the outstanding legal tenders will be \$207,004.005. The Treasury balances at the close of business yesterday were as follows: Untrancy, \$8,034.545; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$445,516.000; coin, \$502,302.000; including coin certificates, \$19,574,000. The internal revouse receipts yesterday were \$60,000.66. Those from curtums were \$613,851. The Treasury now holds \$507,513,400 in bonds to secure public deposits. The amount of national bank circulation, and \$16,917,300 to secure public deposits. The smount of national bank notes received for redemption during the present week saggregated \$4,176,550. A summary statement of the receipts from the various sources of internal revenue for the first eight months of the fixeal year ending June 30,1575, exhibits an increase over receipts for the same period of the previous year of over ten million dollars. The tax on liquors of all kinds yielded nearly \$42,000,000, that on tobacco \$20,000.000, the tax upon the orreulation and business of the banks about \$3,000,000, and all other sources less than \$5,000,000. retirement of \$987,760 from the available currency

Fanking and Currency.

1874. is \$20,048,000; of which \$231,000 has been deposited by the banks in Massacasetz, \$2,145,300 in New York, \$220,000 in New Jersey, \$231,000 in Pennsylvania. \$270,000 in New Jersey, \$231,000 in Pennsylvania. \$270,000 in New Virgins. \$270,000 in Missacari, \$1,151,000 in Indiana, \$2,250,000 in Missacari, \$1,151,000 in Indiana, \$2,250,000 in Missacari, \$1,151,000 in Indiana, \$2,250,000 in Missacari, \$1,100 in Indiana, \$2,250,000 in Missacari, \$1,100 in Indiana, \$2,250,000 in Missacari, \$2,000 in Indiana, \$2,000 in Missacari, \$ is e6,170,000.

The additional circulation fasued during the present month has been distributed among the States as follows: Massachusetta 4214,000; New York, \$219,000; Pennsylvania, 4367,000, and the

lance in small amounts among sev States. Naval Intelligence-Captain E. Barrett, commanding the United States steamer Canandaigua, lately on duty with States steamer Canandaugua, intely on duty with the Napipi surveying party, in a dispatch from Aspinwall to the Navy Department, dated May 8, reports that he expected to sail for Key West as soon as the necessary coal and stores could be received on board. It is supposed he left Aspin-wall about the 12th or 15th instant. The Canan-daigua is under orders on arrival at Key West to proceed to New Orleans and relieve the Kansas. At Cartagena

at Cartagena THE PERSDENT OF BOLIVIA. Senor Hacra, visited the Canandaigua, and ever mark of respect was shown to her officers. Case mark of respect was shown to her efficers. Capt. Barnett, by invitation, visited the public schools and colleges of the city. The Government is taking great interest in educating the youth of the country, and has procured the services of prominent forcing professors for their instruction. A new feature is the attachment to the peniteating of a school, which criminals are compelled to attend, and which is working satisfactorily. The originator of the plan is President Baers.

AN ENGLISH COMPANY AN ENGLISH COMPANY
has lately been granted a charter for a canal
from Cartagena to Magdalens river, a distance
of eighty-one miles. The contract exacts the repairing and dredging of the canal projected and
constructed by the late Col. Totten, United
States army. The restoration of this canal will
divert commerce in that direction. The trade
with Bolivia is carried on almost exclusively by
the English line of steamers from New York, and
the American flag is seldom seen.
A dispatch from Admirsl Le Roy, commanding
the

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION, dated Rio de Janeiro, April 30, announces the death of his secretary, Mr. Samuel M. Coleman, who died on board the Monogabels on the S. h of April. The Navy Department is ndvised of the death of Mate Wm. L. Gelley, at Marbie-head, Mass., on the 28th inst.

REAR ADMIRAL COLLINS. ORDERS.

ORDERS.

Chief Engineer Albert Aston, to take passage on the Powhattan to Aspiawall, thence to Panama, and on arriving to report for duty on board the Omaba. Detached—Chief Engineer Jackson Mickiwell, from special duty at Chester, Pennsylvania, and ordered to the Powhattan 10th of June next. Chief Engineer John B. Carpenter from the Powhattan, 10th June next, and placed on walting orders.

THE U. S. STEAMER ALEST was put in commission at Philadelphia on the 27th inst. She will saon proceed to Annapolis to receive the cadet engineers for practice courses. Court of Alabama Claims.

court met pursuant to adjournment, all the judges present. the judges present.

In cases 298, Henry W. Hubbell; No. 279, Chas.

A. Sherman, and 1131, Edward H. Gillilan vs.
the United States, the opinion of the court was
delivered by Justice Jewell.

These cases are regarded as the test cases in
fixing the valuation of cargo, whether at the port
of shipment, the place of destruction or the port
of destination. They also involve the question of
man unantum fraints, programments for the set.

of destination. They also involve the question of net unearned freights, prospective freights, etc.; also, the question as to how purchases made in gold should be computed.

Upen the first question the opinion of the court is as follows:

We, therefore, are of opinion that the measure of value of goods destroyed by the depredations of the cruisers, for whose acts the fund is created, is to take the value of the goods at the time and place of shipment, with charges upon them the put on board, with the marine insurance actually puid, and interest on the aggregate, so made from the date of purchase or shipment till the time of the destruction, at the rate of 6 per cent. For that sum judgment will be entered, and by the terms of the act interest thereafter will run at 4 per cent.

that sum judgment will see entered, and by the terms of the act interest thereafter will run at a per cent.

On the question of freights the court decides to allow not freight.

As to the manner or basis of computation in regard to coin purchases, the opinion of the court scopts the rule of making the valuation upon the currency value as of the day of purchase. In other words, the rule adopted reduces the gold to currency as of the day of purchase. In the cases in connection with which the opinion was given the following judgments were entered: In 178, in favor of Henry W. Hubbell, of New York, \$114, 283, 41, and in 1131, in favor of Edward H. Guillan, of Unetteham, England, \$23,450, with the usual 4 per cent, interest from the day of loss.

Rayner, J., announced his dissent from the epinion of the court upon the question of freight and his concurrence upon the other points, and said that on Tuesday next he would give his reasons for allowing not freight pro rate tien srie, instead of net freight pro rate tien srie, instead of net freight for the whole worse.

epinion of the court upon the question of freight and his concurrence upon the other points, and said that on Tuesday next he would give his reasons for allowing net freight pro rate tien eris, instead of net freight for the whole voyage.

The motion for the consolidation of case No. 1,184, dismissed. In case 437, the motion to substitute the name of Isaac Buchanan for that of Peter Plumb. Jr., was sustained.

The court announced the following judgments: In case 68, in favor of Swift & Allen, 418,425; in favor of Oliver Crocker and George O. Crocker, 46,700; in favor of Wm. A. Tillinghast, executors, etc., \$6,025; in favor of James H. Howland, \$3,300; in favor of Charles T. Bonney, executor, etc., \$6,165; in favor of Grames H. Howland, \$3,300; in favor of Charles T. Bonney, executor, etc., \$1,675; in favor of Allen Case, \$1,675; in favor of T. W. Williams, \$2,163; case 440, James B. Smith. New Bedford, Mass., \$1,430; in case 505, Geo. Brand, of San Francisco, \$775; in case 505, Geo. Brand, of San Francisco, \$775; in case 505, Geo. Brand, of San Francisco, \$775; in case 505, Geo. Brand, of San Francisco, \$475; in case 505, Geo. Brand, of San Francisco, \$775; in case 505, Geo. Brand, of San Francisco, \$700; in case of Clement Harding, of Bassachusetts, \$950. In the case of the Jirch Swift, a whaler, judgment was rendered for the proceeds of oil and bone on board at the time of destruction, for the sum of \$25,500, with interest from the day of capture, including the pay of officers and men, which sum is to be received and distributed by the owners according to law to the respective parties entitled thereto in due proportion.

In the case of the best Congress, of New Bedford, destroyed by the Shenandonb June 28, 1964, the following judgments haver endered in favor of Gideon Allen & Sen, \$1,627,62; Wm. A. and Theo. Tellumbast, erg. \$2,255 Wm. A. and Theo. Tel

judgment was rendered for \$884.75. In cases connected with the destruction of the Sea bark by the Alabama May 3, 1853, from which date interest is to be computed; the following judgments have been rendered; in case No. 93. Besigne Fros. \$735.26. In case No. 73, Freund & Joel, \$894.75. In case No. 174, M. Rocke et al., \$615. In case No. 125. Despending from the first of the first In cases connected with the Scientraction of the Commonwealth April 17, 1863, by the Florida, the following judgments were rendered: In case 127, D. B. Benckley & Co., \$583,12. In case 271, A. Kohler, \$546. In case 182, John C. Doherty, \$285.67. In oase 181, Bachman Bros., \$1,934.12. In case 184, Chas. G. Hooker, (J. H. Co.,) \$4,598..20. In case 184, Chas. G. Hooker, (J. H. Co.,) \$4,598..20. In case 185, C. H. Scherman, \$935.55. In case 188, Edw. Schulls, \$1,205.97. In case 523, H. C. Hyde, assignee, &c., \$2,107.50. In case 523, H. C. Hyde, assignee, &c., \$2,107.50. In case 115, Aquer J. Hall, \$1,981.93. In case 113, Jacob Zeck, \$131.35. In case 121, Z. Einstein & Bros., \$1,322.50. In case 112, James Authony et al., \$4,037.13. In case 113, James Authony et al., \$4,037.13. In case 112, James Authony et al., \$4,037.13. In case 113, James Authony et al., \$4,037.13. In case 100, A. R. Baldwin, \$700.35. In case 94, On Conrad & David Conrad, \$1,273.39. In case 94, C. C. Burr & Co., \$8,450. In case 100, A. R. Baldwin, \$700.35. In case 94, C. C. Burr & Co., \$8,450. In case 519, Thos. Tobin, for loss on the Lyocon, destroyed by the Alabama April 17, 1849, judgment for \$307.65. In case 519, Thos. Tobin, for loss on the Commonwealth and Crown Point, judgment for \$2,006.61, with interest from April 17, 1850, on \$2,176.59. In all the above judgments interest is to be added from the date of loss at the rate of four percent. Case 99, Henry Neustadter; submitted, and upon it appearing that the amount received under the interance was larger than the claim, the cumsel, Hon. C. Cole, saked the received under the interance was larger than the claim, the cumsel, Hon. C. Cole, saked the received under the interance was larger than the claim, the cumsel, Hon. C. Cole, saked the received under the interance was larger than the claim, the cumsel, Hon. C. Cole, saked the received under the interance was larger than the claim, the cumsel, Adjourned till Monday.

infant, of S. M. Christian, at Versailles, Ohio, were burnt to death last Wednesday by the ex-plosion of a can of kerosene, with which one of them was endeavoring to kindle a fire.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THIRD DAY OF THE PIMLICO MEETING.

IMMENSE ATTENDANCE OF VISITORS.

ALL THE FAVORITES IN BAD LUCK.

TOM OCHILTBEE WINS THE PREAKNESS STAKES.

the Races-General Dissatisfaction Expressed-The Gentlemen Riders Fail to Come to Time-An-

The third day of the spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club at Pimlico was all that could be desired, both as regards the weather, the attendance exciting interest in the races, and, with slight exceptions, the result of the contests.

The grand stand was filled to an uncomfortably crowded condition with Indies and their escorts. the "infield" was literally covered with carriage the "innerd" was literally covered with carriages of every description, and the sward known as "the quarter-stretch." was virtually jammed with erowds of turfimen and others who enjoyed the privilege of using it. The attendance from Wash-ington was not so large as on preceding days, and it is rumored that several

DISTRICT GENTLEMEN

left the course sadder and wiser men—wiser because they now understand the mysteries of the "Paris Mutuel," and sadder because their knowledge cost all it was worth. The feature of the day was the second race for the Prakmass stakes, won by John Chamberlin's magnificent bay colt Tom Cohlitres, alias "Red Hanger of the Rio Grande," slins "Texas Steer." Bay Final was the favorite in this race, and it was estimated that wenty thousand dollars changed hands on the result, Chamberlin himself winning \$6.000. The most prominent indication of the sympathy of the crowd developed itself when Governor Bowie's stables were represented. Probably two-thirds of those present were Marylanders, but few of whom had any knowledge of the "points" of the horses, and all of whom acted as though they expect to go to Howie whea they die, so earnest was their confidence in anything with which his name is connected. "Which is Bowie's horse!" was their constant inquiry.

EVEN THE LADIES DISTRICT GENTLEMEN

EVENT THE LADIES
exhibited this partiality and State pride; but it
cost them all the wagers that were made, as the
Bowie stables were in bad luck. Another (sature was a similar partiality on the part of the
judges—not so much for Bowie, but for the weaker
animals in the confest. They decided the first
beat between Cariboo and Century to be a dead
hear when areas one side course thought EVEN THE LADIES heat, when every one else on the course thought Cariboo won by half a neck. Subsequently they gave to Keen Rishards, a Bowle horse, a beat which was evidently won by Seratch. Their decisions, however, did not alter the legitmate results, as the winning horses, or the best horses, were declared victors.

THE ATTEMPANCE at this meeting, considering the disadvantageous and almost inaccessible location of the track, aland almost inaccessible location of the track, almost plainly shows that a well-conducted course either in the vicinity of Baltimore or Washington will always be well satroulzed. The roads leading to it are starty and the distance is too great for a pleasant-drive, while it is nearly if not quite a mile from any inland line, and is only to be reached by one line of street cars. No attempt to lay the dust by sprinkling is made, and although the accommodations on the course, are excellent, the tedical effort required to reach it will always detruct from its popularity.

GENTLEMEN RIDERS NON EST. Among the races on the programme was that for gentlemen siders, which was looked forward to with great interest by the fair ones in attendance. Of all the anatour borress of the Monumental City there were only four who had nerve enough to enter for this contest. Among the thousands of lading present it is said to say the thousands of lading present it is said to say the say of the said was ready to bet any quantity of gloves on his success, to say nothing, of the said said warring of perfumed handkerchiefs and appliance they were willing to waste upon the looky youth. ware willing to waste upon the lucky youth Alas for their arrangements! At the last moment the nerve of the four gentlemen riders failed them; they paid forfeit; the race was off; and instead of high-tossed riders, on their own animals, the ladies were forced to appliand the gamer, but histed to believe.

hired, jockeys.

Selling race for all ages; one and three quarter mile; horses entered to be sold at auction immediately after the race, for \$1,500, full weight; for \$1,000, allowed five pounds; for \$500, allowed five pounds; for \$750, allowed ten pounds; for \$600, allowed fourteen pounds; if not, to be sold at all seven pounds. Pures, \$400 to first horse, \$100 to the second. Seven started—Cariboo, Betsey, Persuader, Blookland, Century, Lettiia H. and Moses Frimrose.

In the pools before the start Persuader was largely the favorite, though there were those who adhered to Cariboo and Brookland. Later Hitchcock's entry, consisting of Century and Lettits H. sold highest in the pools, and the bidding was very wild.

Just before the horses were called for the first race the announcement was made that the race for the gentlemen's purse was off and another race would be substituted, the entries for which would be made immediately after the first race, and to be the last race of the day. Shortly after 3 o'clock the horses were called for the first race, and, after several false starts, all got off well except Betsey, who stood at the post until the others had begun the race. Persuader lod off with Brookland second, Carlboo third, and Moses Primrose, Century, Lettila H., and Betsey following, as named. At the first quarter Carlboo ran to the front and Persuader sell back to the third position, with the others, except Betsey, running in a bunch. At the half mile there was no change in the position of the home-turn and up the backstretch there was no change, but at the stand Moses Primrose ran up second, with Persuader third. Down the home-turn and up the backstretch there was no change, but at the beginning of the upper turn Century made a dash and came into the home-turn and up the backstretch there was no change, but at the beginning of the upper turn Century made a dash and came hot between him and Cariboo, who came home so close together that a

home so close together that a

DEAD HEAT

was declared. Letitis H. was third and Permader fourth. Time, 3:09%.

After the other races had been run Cariboo and Century were called up to decide the contest of the selling race. Century took the lead in the start, and held it for the first mile and a quarter, when Cariboo ran up and took the lead on the upper turn, and came to the finish twelve lengths ahead. Time, 3:10%.

Cariboo was then sold to his owner, Joseph Denohue, for \$255.

Cariboo was then sold to his owner, Joseph Benchue, for \$502.

SECOND RACE.

Preakness stakes for three year olds, one and a half miles, fifty dollarsubscription, play or pay—ciub to add \$1,000; of which \$300 goes to the second horse. There were twenty-three nominations; nine started, viz: Risk, Visior, Ad. Elmwood, Tom Ochiltree, Consignee, Austrahind, Bay Final and Vagabond. Before the start Bay Final was the favorite, though Tom Ochiltree had friends who backed him. The horses started well, Eimwood in the lead, with Bay Final second, Consignee third, Vagabond fourth, and Visior, Australind, Tem Ochiltree, Risk and Ad in the order named. At the quarter pole Consignee was second and Vagabond third, and there was no change as they passed the stand. On the lower turn turn Vagabond ran to the front, and going up the back stratch Visior took the lead, with Chiltree, Bay Final and Elmwood running head and bead. On the upper turn Tom Ochiltree gathered himself and shot to the front and came home easily two lengths abend of Vaior, who beat Bay Final a head. Time, 2:3%

compensation purse, \$100 to the first horse, \$100 to the second; horses that have not started during the meeting, three pounds extra; winners of one race during the meeting, five pounds extra; of two races, seven pounds extra; thorses beaten once during the meeting, allowed three pounds; twice, allowed five pounds; mile heate; five started—Scratch, Keene Richards, Austral, Tom O'Neill and Huckleberry. Scratch was the favorite before the start, though all the horses sold in the French pools. Huckleberry and Keene Richards had their friends, and both were liberally bought. For the first heat they all got off well together, Scratch in the lead, with O'Neill second, Austral third, Huckleberry fourth and Keene Richards last. At the quarter Huckleberry had taken the second place, and O'Neill fell off to the fourth. Up the back stretch the only change was with Keene Richards, who changed places with O'Neill, and thus they ran to the upper turn, when Keene Richards went to the second place, and thus they entered the home-stratch down to the finish. The horses except Scratch were pressed, and they came home with Keene Richards went to the second place, and they came home with Keene Richards declared winner, Scratch second, O'Neill third, Huckleberry fourth and Austral distanced. Time, 1:44%. THIRD RACE.

FOR THE SECOND HEAT FOR THE SECOND HEAT

Scratch, Keene Richards, Tom O'Neill, and Huckleberry started. Huckleberry led off, with Scratch
second, Keene Richards third, and U'Neill fourth.
There was no change until after passing the halfmile pole, when, with Huckleberry still in the
lead, Scratch and Keene Richards ran around
the upper turn and into the home-stretch together. Down the home-stretch the horses were
hardly pushed, but Huckleberry came to the inleh two lengths ahead of Keene Richards, who
beat Scratch one length. Time, 1143.

POR THE THIRD MEAT only Huckleberry and Keene Richards started. Huckleberry led off, and ran under easy pull maintaining his advantage until going around the upper turn, who a Keene Richards made a dash and closed part. I the distance, but in the homestretch Huckleberry shock him off, and came to the finish six lengths ahead. Time, 1:4674.

POURTE BACE, ene and a quarter mile; purse, \$400; \$20 entrance to the second horse; welter weight. Entrance made after the first race of the day to take the piace of the gentlemen's purse. Spendrift, Kadi and Calvert started. Spendrift led aff, with Calvert second and Kadi third; but before passing the stand Kadi took the second place, and the race was from that time between Spendrift and Kadi ran up to his flank on the superturn, but on the heme-stretch Spendrift increased his distance, and won the race by four lengths. Time, 2:18. It is proper to state that the decision of the judges in favor of Keene Richards in the first heat of the third race (Compensation purse) was openly and loadly denounced as unjust, not only around the pools, but on the grand stand,

and this feeling of disapprobation was mani-fested in a manner that could not be misunder-stood.

POOL PELLING.

POOL PELLING.

HALTIMORE, May 28.—Pool selling for the races to morrow was decidedly brick at Johnston's to-night, and as follows:

First race, one mile dash: Saramble, 69; Risk, 30; Elmwood, 34; Violet, 16; Bowie, 16; Lady Miler, 16; Jest, 9; total, 168.

Sesond race, handicap race: Kadi, 55; Hitchcock, 50; The Hearse, 50; Iread-head, 30; Browdand, 20; Belisey, 25; total, 20.

Third race, two mile heats: Bessie Leel 100; Fadindeen, 50; Stockwood, 50; Picolo, 50; Hudany Hay, 45; total, 325.

Haces at Point Breeze.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—Summary of the

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.-Summary of this third day of the spring meeting at Point Bresse: The first race for horses of the 2-90 class—purse \$1,000—\$600 to the first: \$300 to the second, and \$1,000-\$600 to the first; \$300 to the second, and \$100 to the third. Simon, 1, 1, 1; Marpie, 2, 2, 2; Lady Hanche, 9, 5, 2; Cliffton, 3, 5, 3; West Eaten Girt, 4, 4, 5; Champton Morrell, 6, 6, 6; Philadelphia Boy, 5, 1, 7; Allen, 8, 8; Vesta, 7, 9, 9. Time, 250, 2535, 25355.

Trotting for special purse of \$500, 2550 to the first; \$180 to the second, and \$50 the third. Mattis Lyle, 2, 1, 1; Susie Kurtz, 1, 2, 2, 2; Litzle Patchen, 3, 3, 4, 5; Delaware, 4, 4, 5, 4. Time, 250, 2515, 2525, 5.

Racing in England. LONDON, May 28 .- The attendance to witness he race for the Oaks stakes was up to the aver he race for the Oaks stakes was up to the average, though the weather was wot. Spinaway
won easily by a length, Lady Love coming for
second and Sister to Musset third, La Sautese
fourth, Haneldean fifth, the Fairminster filly
sixth and Merry Maid bringing up the rear. The
winner was ridden by Archer. The betting was
6 to 4 spaints Spinaway, 3 to 1 spaint Lady Love
and 2 to 1 against Sister to Musket.

Shooting at Creedmoor. NEW YORK, May 28.—The opening matches of the spring meeting of the National Rifle Association commenced to day at Croedmoor, L. L. The first match, for the directors' championship badge-200 yards, position standing, with any military rifie-was won by Major Heary Futon. At first he and G. H. Sanford made a tie, but on shooting over again, Fulton made a buil's eye and Sanford.

shooting over again, Fulton made a buil's eye and Sanford 4. The second match—same distance, for Spirit of the Times medal, was also won by Fulton, he making 31 out of a possible 35. Georgia Regatta. SAVANNAH, GA., May 28.—The yacht races of the Georgia Regatta Association at Montgomery to-day had the largest attention for years. The wind wasvery high, and the water rough. The wind was very high, and the water rough. The race was first-class; beats, twenty miles, six entries; sea very rough. Unly one, the Elsanor, from Charleston, was able to round the buoy, the others returning, making the course in two hours and forty five seconds, and winning price. The Wave, of the second class, won in two hours and twenty minutes; the course fitteen miles. The Nanrette, of the third class won, beating Zepher four minutes and thirty-saven seconds.

DASE BALL. NEW YORK, May 28 .- Bostons 7, Mutuals 3, VIRGINIA.

Oppressive Taxation Working a Revolution-National Assumption of State Debts.

STAUNTON, VA., May 26, 1873.
To the Editor of the National Republican:
Sin: It is announced that a bill will be offered in the next Congress looking to an assumption of the States' debt by the National Government, From the best compilation I find that the debts of the Southern States amounts to \$220,000,000, and that of Virginia is the largest-amounting to \$50,000,000. What will, or should be, the action of Congress I am not prepared to say, but unless something is done for the relief of Virginia repu-diation or general bankruptcy will be the inevitable consequence; the people will not only repu-diate the debt of the State, but the party that diate the debt of the State, but the party that incurred. They cannot and will not submit to such enormous taxes as are now imposed by that party which has always controlled the State, which closes the doors to emigration and enterprising capitalists: throws four fifths of the real estate into market, which must be sold; no one to buy, and nothing to buy with, which is confiscationall the result of high taxes. Such a policy is gradually but surely working a political revolution that will manifest itself in the next Presidential contest that the leaders of the party now little suspect.

Illitis suspect.

The press of the State, by its dogmas and misrepresentations, is seeking to allay the fears and
quiet the apprehensions of the people, but the
tax collector carries to the house of every honest tax collector carries to the house of every honest farmer irrefragable proof of the fallacy of their teachings. They demand and will have reform in the administration of the State government. When, a few weeks since, it was alleged in your paper that President Grant and his Administration was stronger now in Virginis than in 1871, caused by the unpopular government of Governor Kemper, his enormous taxes, and a fabulous Democratic cebt, the press set a up a how it against the article, which has opened the eyes of the taxpayer, and produced a perfect indignation on his part towards those in authority in the State. How the mighty has fallen under Democratic rule, bankrupt, the treasury empty, and her bonds discredited at home and abroad!

R.

Election in Fairfax County. The following is an extract of a letter dated at Burke's station, Fairfax ecunty, Virginia, received from a gentleman in that vicinity, hereto-

fore of Conservative position, by his friend in this city, and handed us for publication:

"Our county election yesterday (Thursday, the 27th) for all the officers in the county resulted most disastrously for the Conservative nominees. Though some of them were personally quite popular, only one was elected, whose election was contested. This was our candidate for sheriff, Ayre, and he gets in by less than a hundred majority. Our county treasurer, a popular man, named Broadwater, was defeated by 144, Chichester, a volunteer, supported by the Republicane, being elected. Both the commissioners of revenue elected are Republicane, Thorne, of Falls Church, having 113 majority, beating the Conservative nomine as well as a Conservative independent, having a majority over both put together. There is an evident demoralization in the Conservative ranks in this county. The people seem to be getting tired of the organization. The last Legislature acted terribly as to State measured, and the old Whigs are getting restive about continuing an alliance with the Democrats longer, when it only leads to repudiation, bad legislation of every kind, and a continual waving in the air of the bloody shirt of the late struggie. The people want peace and conditation. There is a new paper started at the Court house, called the Farmer and News, which is sharpfy edited, with a view to the disbandment of the Conservative party and the revival of the old Whigs are beginning to consider about it. De not be surprised if something should yet crystallize out of Virginia politics that will astonish the country. If for ene, am tirred of being a mock Conservative, and I am almost ready for anything.

THE COURTS

Circuit Court-Mr. Justice Humphreys-This court was engaged as follows yesterday: Getthelf, Behrend & Co. vs. Brown & Brown Getthell, Behrend & Co. vs. Brown & Brown. Action on an account; the question being the liability of Wm. Brown for goods purchased by Asron Brown and wife, when the plaintiff's alleged credit was to Mirs. Lena Brown. The case was submitted to the jury.

Turner vs. Barber. Judgment set aside on payment of costs. Adjourned.

In Chambers-Before Judge Humphreys. * The case of the claim for prize money by alleged captors of the rebel steamer Florida was heard in Chambers yesterday before Judge Humphreys. Gen. Butler, Judge Fisher, Mr. Uorwine and Mr. Hackett argued the case, and Mr. Justice Humphreys delivered an opinion deciding that the Florida was prize of war. Supreme Court-General Term-

Supreme Gourt—General Term.

Chief Justice Cartter and Justices Wylie. Olin and MacArthur sat in bane yesterday, and were engaged as follows:
John W. Douglass, of Pa., was admitted to practice at the bar of this court.

Bradley vs. Young. Bill in equity, concerning the title to some wharf property in Georgetown, (Young's mill.) This case was argued by Mr. Fendall and Mr. Jones, but not concluded.

The court then adjourned until Monday next.

Equity Court-Judge Wylie. This court made the following orders yesterday:
Brown vs. Grant et al. Order for appearance of
absent defendant.
Thompson vs. Thompson. Order directing application of alimony.
Bangs vs. Gormley. Decree for sale and partition of proceeds of lot T, square 481.
Hough vs. Tait. Decree of sale, with E. A.
Newman as trustee. Adjourned.

Value of Chinese Taels-The Secretary of the Treasury has received a communication from the State Department with

EA very interesting discovery has lately been made on the Esquiline Hill, Rome. Not lar from the walks of Rome at the period of the kings the workmon have uncovered a solid wall covered with votive incorptions, in which an aliuston is made to the worship of Jupiter, hitherto unknown, and the name of a city is mentioned unhant of history. heard of before. The greater part of these votive heard of before. The greater part of these voirte inscriptions appear to have been made by soldiers of the Fish and Sixth Lagion, which were probably encamped in the "Castrum Pretorium." Other inscriptions appear to beiong to native citizens of Dalmatia. The excavations will continue till this wall, probably forming part of a temple to Jupiter, shall have been completely exposed. These inscriptions, for the most part wall preserved, will be placed in the muneum of the Capitol. A small statustic of Jupiter, without about a Bead, has also been found.